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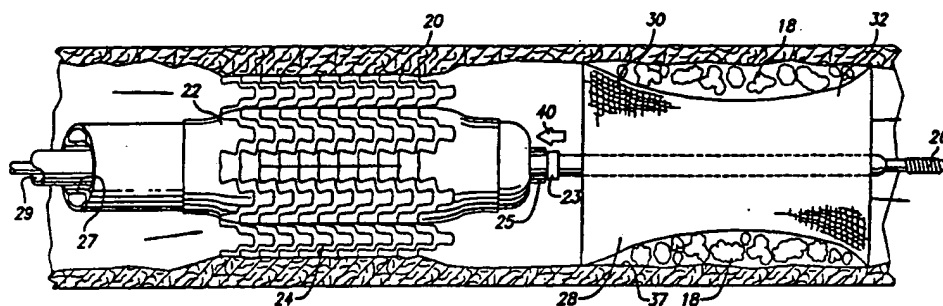
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(54) Title: SYSTEM FOR, AND METHOD OF, BLOCKING THE PASSAGE OF EMBOLI THROUGH A VESSEL



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(57) Abstract: A self-expanding filter has a deployable resilient distal portion with properties of passing fluid (e.g. blood) in a vessel (e.g. an artery) and blocking the passage of emboli in the fluid. The self-expanding filter is disposed in the vessel, in the direction of fluid flow in the vessel, with its resilient proximal and distal ends at positions past a lesion in the vessel. The distal end of the self-expanding filter is then deployed against the vessel wall. An interventional device, such as an expandable member (e.g. balloon) and expandable stent are disposed in the vessel at the position of the lesion in the vessel. The expandable member is then dilated to expand the expandable stent against the vessel wall and open the vessel at the lesion position. Fluid (blood) flows through the deployed distal end of the self-expanding filter and emboli created during the procedure are trapped by the deployed distal end of the filter. The expandable member is then collapsed after all of the emboli have been trapped by the deployed distal end of the self-expanding filter. The resilient proximal end of the self-expanding filter is thereafter deployed against the vessel wall. This causes the emboli to be trapped between the vessel wall and the proximal and distal ends of the self-expanding filter. Alternatively, the expandable member may be deflated and withdrawn from the vessel after the proximal end of the filter has been deployed against the wall of the vessel.

SYSTEM FOR, AND METHOD OF, BLOCKING THE
PASSAGE OF EMBOLI THROUGH A VESSEL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a system for, and a method of, treating occluded vessels (e.g. an artery) and capturing friable emboli which may break away from the lesion in the vessel during an interventional procedure. The system and method of the present invention are especially useful when performing carotid interventional
5 procedures in order to prevent embolic debris from entering and occluding downstream blood vessels leading to the brain which, if blocked, may cause a stroke. However, the system and method of this invention can be adapted by a person of ordinary skill in the art for use in numerous other vascular interventional procedures.

In recent years, numerous procedures have been adapted for expanding
10 blood vessels (e.g. arteries), at the positions of lesions in the blood vessels, so that blood can flow through the blood vessels without obstruction from the lesions. In the process of expanding such blood vessels at the positions of the lesions, emboli may become detached from the lesions and enter the bloodstream and subsequently migrate through the patient's vasculature to block blood vessels leading to sensitive organs
15 such as the brain, where they may induce trauma.

Procedures have been adapted in recent years for preventing embolic debris from flowing through the vessels in the direction of the blood flow. For example, filters have been provided for trapping the emboli. When lesions develop in the carotid artery of a patient, the placement of a filter in the patient's vasculature can
20 somewhat reduce the movement of the emboli to the patient's brain, thereby preventing strokes from occurring.

Such filters are usually delivered in a collapsed position through the patient's vasculature and are then expanded once in place to trap the emboli. After emboli have been trapped, the filter is collapsed to remove the filter (with the trapped

emboli) from the vessel. However, it is possible for some of the trapped emboli to escape from the filter during the time that the filter is being collapsed and/or removed from the blood vessel. When an interventional procedure is being performed in a carotid artery, even a trace release of emboli can be damaging. For these reasons, attempts to treat lesions in the carotid arteries have been somewhat limited due to the danger presented if all of the embolic debris is not collected during the procedure.

Therefore, in light of the above, it would be desirable to have a system and method which can be utilized to treat an occluded vessel and trap emboli that may be formed during the vascular procedure. Such a system and method also must prevent the emboli from escaping from the filter during the time that the vascular procedure is being performed. Additionally, it also would be advantageous if the filter could remain implanted within the patient's vasculature, thereby eliminating a potential source for the release of trapped emboli since the filter would not have to be collapsed and removed from the blood vessel. Such a device or method should be easy to use and have minimal or no adverse impact on the patient.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a self-expanding filter having a deployable resilient distal portion with properties of passing fluid (e.g. blood) in a vessel (e.g. an artery) while blocking the passage of emboli released in the fluid. The self-expanding filter is to be disposed within the vessel, in the direction of fluid flow in the vessel, with its resilient proximal and distal ends at positions past the lesion to be treated in the vessel. The distal end of the self-expanding filter is first deployed against the vessel wall, ready to trap any emboli which may be released into the blood stream. A restraining sheath previously has been placed over the self-expanding filter to maintain the filter in a collapsed position. When the distal end of the filter is to be deployed within the vessel, the physician merely retracts the proximal end of the restraining sheath the proper distance to expose only the distal portion of the filter.

Since the filter is self-expanding, the distal end expands and contacts the wall of the vessel to form a seal which prevents emboli from escaping. Blood is permitted to pass through the fine openings of the filter while emboli of particular size are trapped by the filter.

5 An interventional medical device can be placed in the area of the lesion to treat the lesion and expand the vessel. For example, an expandable member (e.g. dilatation balloon) and expandable stent can be positioned within the vessel at the site of the lesion. The expandable member is dilated to expand the stent against the vessel wall and to open the vessel at the lesion position. The expandable stent also deploys
10 and holds this portion of the vessel open. Any embolic debris created during the interventional procedure will be captured and retained by the self-expanding filter distal to the interventional site and will be prevented from traveling to downstream vessels where possible blockage can occur.

 After the interventional procedure has been completed and all of the
15 emboli have been trapped by the filter, the expandable member at the lesion site can then be deflated and withdrawn from the vessel. The remaining portion of the self-expanding filter can thereafter be fully deployed against the vessel wall. This deployment of the filter causes the emboli to be trapped between the vessel wall and the self-expanding filter. The physician fully deploys the remaining portion of the
20 expandable filter by retracting the proximal end of the restraining sheath until the expandable filter is fully unsheathed.

 Alternatively, the expandable member may be deflated and withdrawn from the vessel after the proximal end of the self-expanding filter has been deployed against the wall of the vessel to trap the emboli.

25 The self-expanding filter may be made from a self-expanding stent having a strut pattern which provides an adequate filtering media that can safely and effectively trap emboli of a given size. Alternatively, the self-expanding filter may be made from a filtering material which traps the emboli, but permits blood flow there through. Expandable members, such as self-expanding cylindrical rings, could be

placed along the length of the filtering material to create a cylindrical shape filter which will be expandable and able to trap embolic debris. Since the self-expanding filter can be made from biocompatible material, the filter may remain permanently implanted within the patient's vasculature to prevent any trapped emboli from being released into the blood stream.

These and other advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the invention, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying exemplary drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic elevational view, partially in section, of a system including a catheter, an expandable member (e.g. a balloon) disposed in a vessel (e.g. an artery) at the position of a lesion in the vessel, an expanding stent disposed on the expandable member and a self-expandable filter disposed on a guide wire at a position past the lesion in the direction of the fluid flow in the vessel.

FIG. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view, partially in section, of the system of FIG. 1 showing the distal end of the filter deployed against the vessel wall at a position past the lesion in the direction of fluid flow.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary view, partially in section, of the system of FIGS. 1 and 2 showing the expandable member dilated and the expandable stent expanded against the vessel wall at the position of the lesion.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary elevational view, partially in section, of the system of FIGS. 1 - 3 showing the distal end of the self-expanding filter deployed against the vessel wall at the position distal to the lesion and schematically

showing the movement of the emboli from the lesion to the deployed distal end of the filter.

FIG. 5 is a fragmentary elevational view, partially in section, of the system of in FIGS. 1 - 4 showing the self-expanding filter fully deployed to trap any emboli debris between the filter and the vessel wall.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A preferred embodiment of a system, generally indicated at 10, is shown in FIGS. 1 - 5 of the drawings. The system 10 includes a catheter 12 which is constructed to extend through a vessel 14, such as a patient's artery.

10 The system 10 is adapted to be disposed in the vessel 14 (e.g. artery) to pass the fluid (e.g. blood) in the vessel and to block emboli 18 in the blood. The emboli 18 may be produced during the interventional procedure as a lesion 20 is being expanded to open up the vessel 14. The trapping of the emboli 18 from flowing through the vessel 14 prevents the emboli from possibly occluding smaller diameter blood vessels located downstream from the treatment site, which, if the procedure is
15 being performed in the carotid artery, can possibly cause the patient to suffer a stroke.

An expandable member (e.g. balloon) 22 is disposed on the catheter 12 and a stent 24 is suitably mounted on the expandable member. The expandable member 22 and the stent 24 may be constructed in a manner well known in the art.
20 The expandable member 22 and the stent 24 may be disposed at the position of the lesion 20 as shown schematically in FIGS. 1 and 2. When the expandable member 22 is thereafter dilated, it expands the stent 22 against the vessel 14 to open up the vessel. This is shown schematically in FIG. 3. The opening in the vessel 14 is maintained by the stent 24 even after the expandable member 22 is deflated and is thereafter
25 withdrawn in the vessel from the position of the lesion 20.

A self-expanding filter generally indicated at 28 is adapted to be disposed in the vessel. The filter 28 has a resilient proximal portion 30 and a resilient distal portion 32, each of which has properties of passing the fluid in the vessel 14 while blocking the emboli in the fluid. The filter 28 is disposed in the vessel 14 at a position distal to the lesion 20 in the direction of the fluid flow in the vessel. A guide wire 26 may be used to deliver the filter 28 to the position past the lesion 20 in the direction of the fluid flow. The filter 28 is initially constrained within a restraining sheath 34 (FIG. 1) so that the filter 28 can be easily inserted into the vessel to the position past the lesion 20 in the direction of the fluid flow.

The self-expanding filter 28 is placed on a filter holder 21 which, as is shown in FIGS. 1-5, is an elongated tubular member having a distal end and a proximal end (not shown) located outside of the patient. The restraining sheath 34 likewise has a distal end 25 and a proximal end (not shown) located outside of the patient. This restraining sheath 34 is slidable over the filter holder 21 in a coaxial arrangement so that the physician merely has to move the proximal ends of the filter holder 21 and restraining sheath 34 in order to retract the distal end 25 of the restraining sheath the needed length to deploy the self-expanding filter 28. Both the filter holder 21 and the restraining sheath 34 are movable within a lumen 27 formed on the catheter 12. It should be appreciated that a simple mechanism could be attached to the proximal ends of the filter holder 21 and restraining sheath 34 to maintain the restraining sheath 34 at the desired location relative to the filter 28 during usage. Such a mechanism would prevent the sheath 34 from accidentally moving which could cause the entire filter 28 to deploy prematurely. Additionally, the filter holder 21 may include a fitting 23 located proximal to the filter 28 to provide a shoulder element which allows the proximal end of the filter to abut against when the restraining sheath 34 is being retracted. Such a fitting helps to prevent the filter from moving back with the restraining sheath 34 as it is being retracted. This fitting may be a radiopaque marker which also may assist the physician in visualizing the location of the filter when deploying the device in the patient's vasculature.

The filter 28 is initially moved in the vessel 14 to the position distal to the lesion 20 using over-the-wire techniques. The filter holder 21 includes an internal lumen 29 which receives the guide wire 26. This guide wire 26 is initially positioned in the vessel 14 with the filter 28 being delivered to the area of treatment using over-the-wire techniques. The distal portion 32 of the filter device is then deployed as shown in FIG. 2. The deployment of the resilient distal portion 32 of the filter 28 is provided by moving the restraining sheath 34 relative to the filter holder 21. This is indicated by a hollow arrow 38 in FIG. 2. When deployed in the vessel 24, the distal portion 32 engages the wall of the vessel and prevents emboli from flowing past the filter 28. However, fluid is able to flow through the distal portion 32 of the filter 28.

The catheter 12 including expandable member 22 and the stent 24 can then be disposed in the vessel 14 at the position of the lesion 20 using over-the-wire techniques. In this manner, the restraining sheath/filter holder can be used as a guide wire to position the catheter 12 in position. The expandable member 22 can then be dilated. This causes the stent 24 to expand against the wall of the vessel 14 and expand the vessel 14 at the position of the lesion 20. This is shown schematically in FIG. 3. When the vessel 14 is expanded at the position of the lesion 20, any emboli 18 produced, as shown in FIG. 3, are prevented from passing through the vessel 14 by the deployment of the distal portion 32 of the filter 28 against the wall of the vessel 14.

When all of the emboli 18 created as a result of the interventional procedure are captured by the distal portion 32 of the filter 28, the expandable member 22 can be collapsed and removed from the vessel 14 by moving the catheter 12 out of the vessel. The stent 24 remains in the vessel 14 at the position of the lesion 20 to maintain the vessel open at the position of the lesion.

After the expandable member 22 has been removed from the vessel 14, the restraining sheath 34 is again moved relative to the filter holder 21 to deploy the remaining portion of the filter 28 against the wall of the vessel 14. This is shown schematically in FIG. 5. The movement of the restraining sheath 34 relative to the filter 28 is indicated by a hollow arrow 40 in FIG. 5. The proximal portion 30 of the

filter 28 also is constructed to pass fluid and to block the passage of the emboli 18. The emboli 18 are accordingly retained in a pocket 37 defined by the filter 28 and the wall of the vessel 14.

The system 10 may be used in conjunction with current compatible
5 devices. For example, the system 10 may be used in conjunction with balloon dilatation catheters, stent delivery systems, ultrasonic and laser angioplasty devices and atherectomy catheters, and other medical devices. The system 10 will preferably be used during vascular intervention, in particular, carotid artery angioplasty and stenting (i.e. pre-dilation, stenting, post-dilation), however, it can also be used in any
10 procedures in which potential release of emboli debris poses a problem.

The self-expandable filter 28 shown in the embodiments of FIGS. 1-5 is a stent device which has a strut pattern having sufficient porosity to allow blood to flow through the struts of the stent but having small openings to prevent emboli of a particular size from passing therethrough. The self-expandable filter 28 could also be
15 manufactured utilizing a filtering material such as Gortex® manufactured by W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc., or nylon, porous PTFE, Dacron®, or similar material. This filtering material would have a number of self-expanding cylindrical rings attached to it to form a composite cylindrically-shaped filter. The self-expanding cylindrical rings could be made from a material such as Nitinol or other self-expanding materials which
20 will allow the rings to be initially collapsed to a small profile onto the filter holder 21. The restraining sheath will maintain each ring in the collapsed position. Once the restraining sheath is removed, each collapsed ring will move into its fully expanded position and contact the vessel wall. Other embodiments of a self-expandable filter 28 can also be made using other designs and techniques. Additionally, other suitable
25 means for delivering the self-expanding filter 28 to the area of treatment also can be utilized in conjunction with the present invention.

The filter holder 21 can be made from a material such as cross-linked HDPE or other similar materials. The restraining sheath 34 can be made from a material such as polyolifin. A material such as polyolifin can be used since it has

sufficient strength to hold the compressed filter and has relatively low frictional characteristics to minimize any friction between the filter 28 and the sheath 34. Friction can be further reduced by applying a coat of lubricant, such as Dow 360 or Microglide®, to the inside surface of the restraining sheath 34 before the filter 28 is loaded onto the filter holder 21. Alternatively, the distal most portion of the restraining sheath 34 could be made from polyolefin, or similar material, and the remaining portion of the sheath could be made from a different material to provide added strength to the sheath.

Although this invention has been disclosed and illustrated with reference to particular embodiments, the principles involved are susceptible for use in numerous other embodiments which will be apparent to persons of ordinary skill in the art. The invention is, therefore, to be limited only as indicated by the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. A system for expanding a vessel at a position of a lesion in the vessel and for passing a fluid in the expanded vessel, and for blocking the passage through the vessel of emboli in the fluid, comprising:

an expandable member constructed for disposition at the position of the
5 lesion in the vessel;

a stent disposed on the inflatable member for expansion against the vessel when the expandable member is expanded; and

a self-expanding filter constructed for disposition in the vessel at a position distal to the lesion in the direction of the fluid flow and constructed to be
10 partially deployed against the wall of the vessel to pass the fluid and block the passage of emboli released into the vessel and constructed to be fully deployed against the wall of the vessel to create a trapping pocket with the wall of the vessel for retaining trapped emboli against the wall of the vessel.

2. A system as set forth in claim 1, wherein:

the self-expanding filter has proximal and distal deployable portions, the distal end of the filter is deployed in the partially deployed state of the filter and the proximal and distal ends of the filter are deployed in the fully deployed state of the
5 filter.

3. A system as set forth in claim 1, wherein:

the proximal and distal ends of the filter are formed from resilient members constructed for disposition against the wall of the vessel when deployed therein and

5 the proximal and distal ends of the filter are constrained from being expanded against the wall of the vessel until they are ready to be deployed.

4. A system as set forth in claim 1, including:
a restraining sheath for holding the collapsed filter, the sheath being movable to provide for initial deployment of the distal end of the filter against the wall of the vessel and for subsequent deployment of the remainder of the filter against the wall of the vessel.

5. A system for expanding a vessel, defined by a wall, at the position of a lesion in the vessel and for passing fluid in the expanded vessel and for blocking the passage through the vessel of emboli in the fluid, comprising:
an expandable member disposable at the position of the lesion and having properties of being expandable;
a stent disposed on the expandable member and having properties of being expanded against the wall of the vessel to open the vessel at the position of the lesion when the expandable member is expanded; and
a self-expanding filter having resilient proximal and distal portions with properties of being deployed against the wall of the vessel for passing fluid in the vessel and for blocking the passage of emboli in the fluid, the filter being movable to a position distal to the lesion in the direction of the fluid flow in the vessel for deployment of the proximal and distal portions against the wall of the vessel.

6. A system as set forth in claim 5, wherein:
the distal portion of the filter is deployable against the wall of the vessel before the expandable member is inflated and the stent expanded against the vessel at the position of the lesion.

7. A system as set forth in claim 6, wherein:
the proximal portion is deployable against the wall of the vessel after the expandable member has been expanded and the stent has been expanded against the wall of the vessel at the position of the lesion.

8. A system as set forth in claim 5, wherein:

the distal portion of the filter is deployable against the wall of the vessel before the expandable member is dilated and the stent is expanded against the vessel at the position of the lesion, and

5 the proximal portion of the filter is deployable against the wall of the vessel after the expandable member is collapsed.

9. A system for expanding a vessel at a position of a lesion in the vessel and for passing a fluid in the expanded vessel, and for blocking the passage through the vessel of emboli in the fluid, comprising:

an expandable member constructed for disposition at the position of the
5 lesion in the vessel; and

a self-expanding filter constructed for disposition in the vessel at a position distal to the lesion in the direction of the fluid flow and constructed to be partially deployed against the wall of the vessel to pass the fluid and block the passage of emboli released into the vessel and constructed to be fully deployed against the wall
10 of the vessel to create a trapping pocket with the wall of the vessel for retaining trapped emboli against the wall of the vessel.

10. A system as set forth in claim 9, wherein:

the proximal and distal ends of the filter are formed from resilient members constructed for disposition against the wall of the vessel when deployed
15 therein and

the proximal and distal ends of the filter are constrained from being expanded against the wall of the vessel until they are ready to be deployed.

11. A device for passing a fluid in a vessel having a lesion and for blocking the passage through the vessel of emboli in the fluid, comprising:

an expandable filter having a distal portion constructed for disposition in the vessel at a position past the lesion in the direction of fluid flow in the vessel and
5 constructed to be deployed against the wall of the vessel at the position past the lesion before the creation of the emboli in the fluid and to pass the fluid and block the passage of the emboli, the expandable filter having a proximal portion constructed to be deployed against the wall of the vessel after the creation of the emboli in the fluid to cooperate with the distal portion of the filter in pinning the emboli against the wall
10 of the vessel between the proximal and distal portions of the filter.

12. A device as set forth in claim 11, wherein:

the proximal and distal portions of the filter are resilient and are constrainable to positions separated from the wall of the vessel during the movement of the filter in the vessel to the position distal to the lesion and are deployable against
5 the wall of the vessel when the constraint is released.

13. A device as set forth in claim 12, wherein:

the constraint is provided by a restraining sheath in which the forward and distal portions of the filter are deployed by the movement of the restraining sheath.

14. A method of expanding a lesion in a body vessel and passing a fluid in the vessel while blocking the passage of emboli in the fluid through the vessel, comprising the steps of:

providing an expandable member;
5 providing a filter having partially deployable and fully deployable positions;

delivering the expandable member in the vessel at the position of the lesion and deploying the filter in the vessel at a position past the lesion in the direction of the fluid flow;

- 10 partially deploying the filter against the wall of the vessel,
 thereafter expanding the expandable member against the lesion to expand the vessel at the position of the lesion; and
 fully deploying the filter against the wall of the vessel to pin emboli against the wall of the vessel.

15. The method as set forth in claim 14, wherein:

 the filter is constrainable and is deployable from its constrainable position and the filter is constrained during the movement of the filter in the vessel to the position past the lesion.

16. The method as set forth in claim 14, wherein:

- the filter has deployable resilient proximal and distal ends;
 the resilient proximal and distal ends of the filter are constrainable to positions displaced from the wall of the filter;
5 the filter is disposed within a restraining sheath during the movement of the filter to the position past the lesion; and
 the restraining sheath is movable relative to the filter to initially release the constraint on the resilient distal end of the filter and to subsequently release the constraint on the resilient proximal end of the filter.

17. The method as set forth in claim 15, wherein:

- the filter has resilient proximal and distal ends which are constrainable from deployment against the wall of the vessel and which are deployable to positions against the wall of the vessel when the constraints on the proximal and distal ends are
5 released; and

a constraint is provided on the resilient proximal and distal ends of the filter to provide for an initial release of the constraint on the resilient distal end of the filter and a subsequent release of the constraint on the resilient proximal end of the filter.

18. The method as set forth in claim 17, wherein:

the constraint on the resilient distal end of the filter is initially released to provide for a deployment of the resilient distal end of the filter against the wall of the vessel; and

5 the constraint on the resilient proximal end of the filter is thereafter released to provide for a deployment of the resilient proximal end of the filter against the wall of the vessel.

19. A method for expanding a lesion in a body vessel and passing the fluid in the vessel while blocking the passage of emboli in the fluid through the vessel, comprising the steps of:

providing an interventional device for performing an interventional
5 procedure in the body vessel;

providing a filter having partially deployable and fully deployable
positions;

delivering the interventional device in the vessel at the position of the
lesion;

10 deploying the filter into the vessel at a position past the lesion in the
direction of the fluid flow

partially deploying the filter against the wall of the vessel;

treating the lesion with the interventional device; and

15 fully deploying the filter against the wall of the vessel to trap any emboli
between the filter and the wall of the vessel.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein:
the interventional device comprises a self-expanding stent and a stent delivery catheter.

21. The method of claim 19, wherein:
the interventional device comprises a balloon-expandable stent and a stent delivery catheter.

FIG. 1

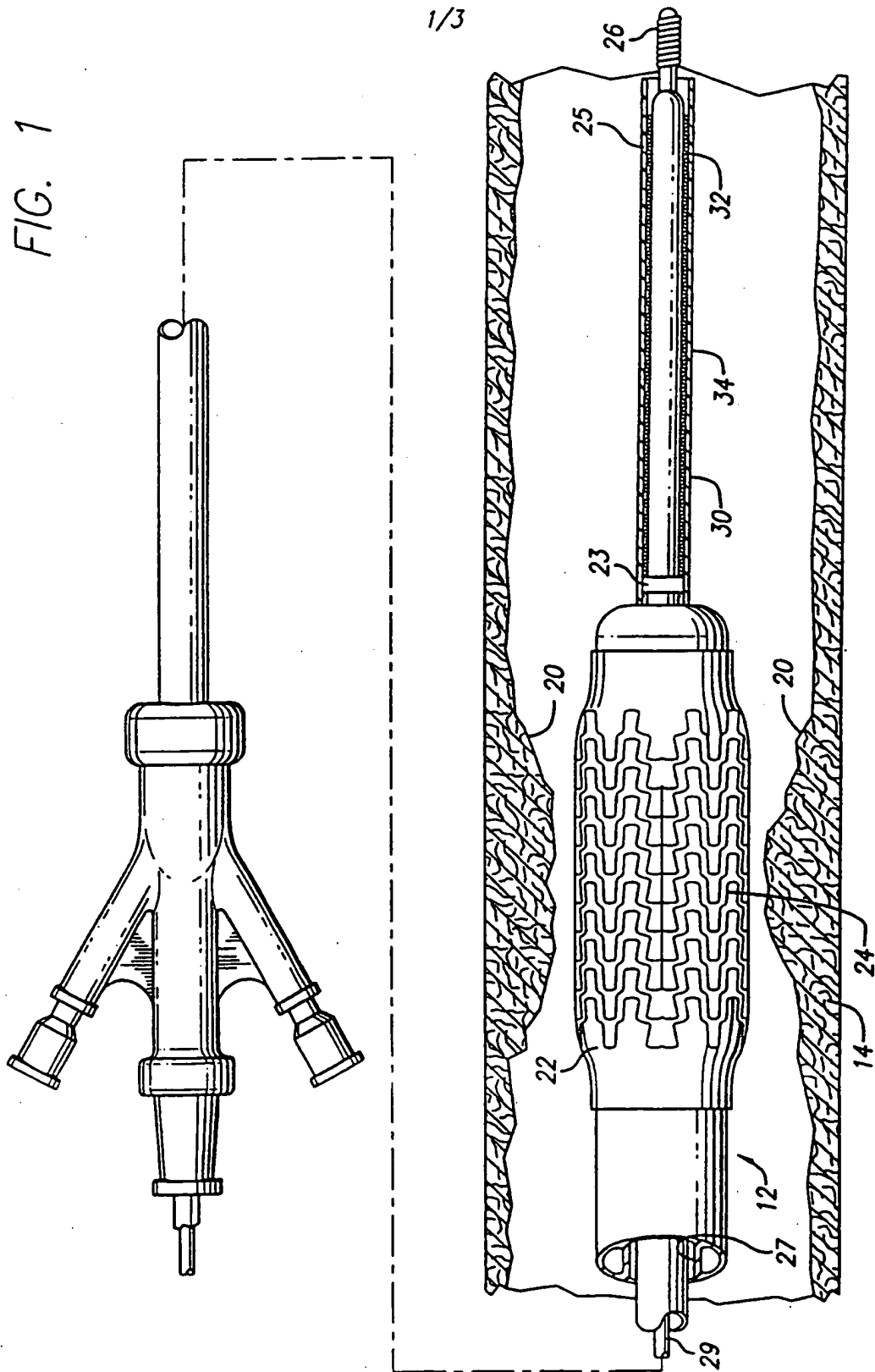
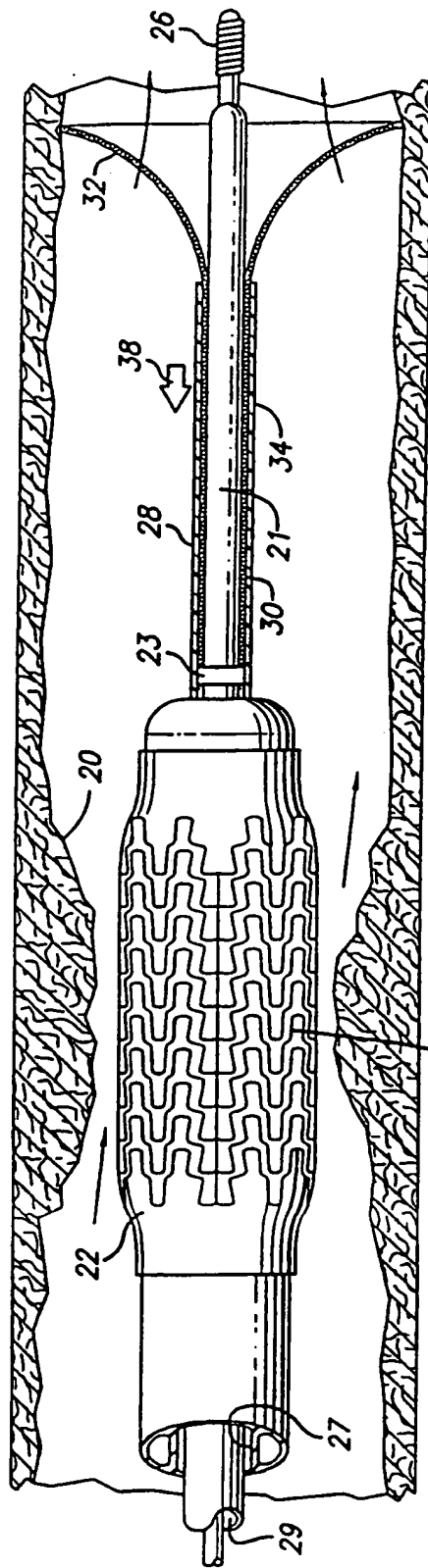


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

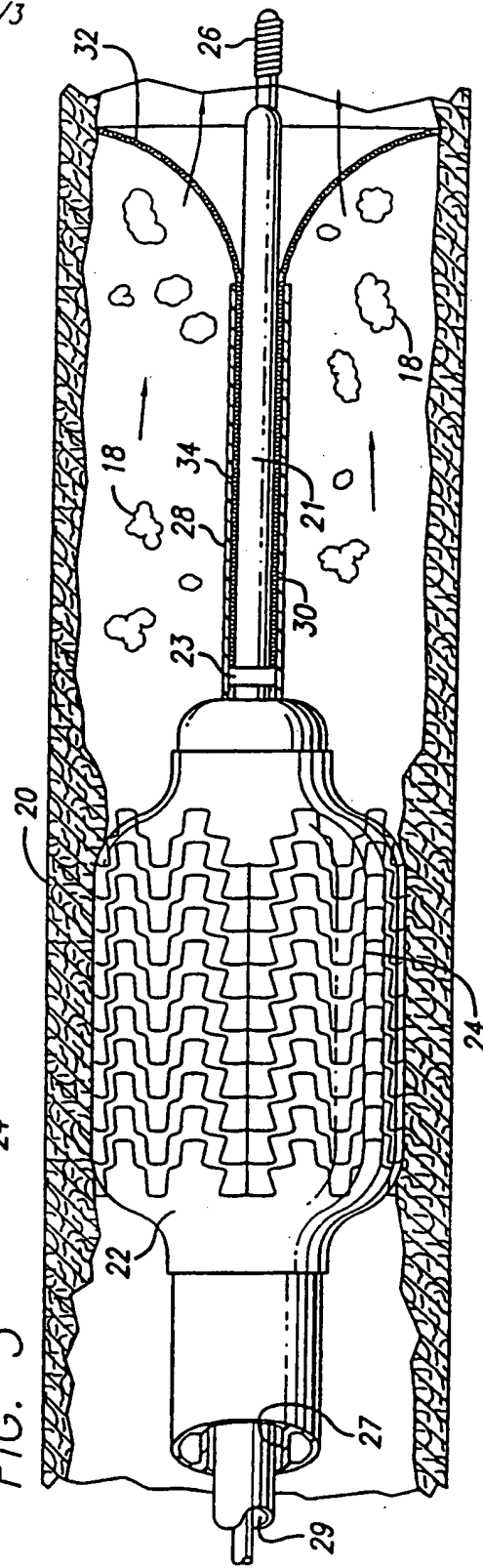


FIG. 4

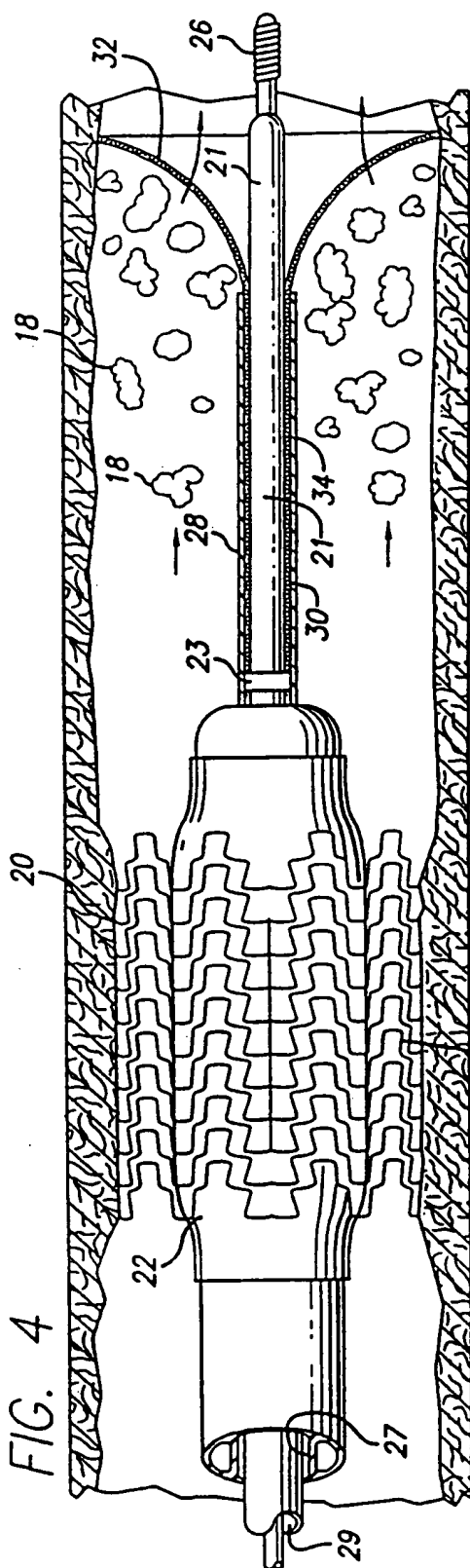
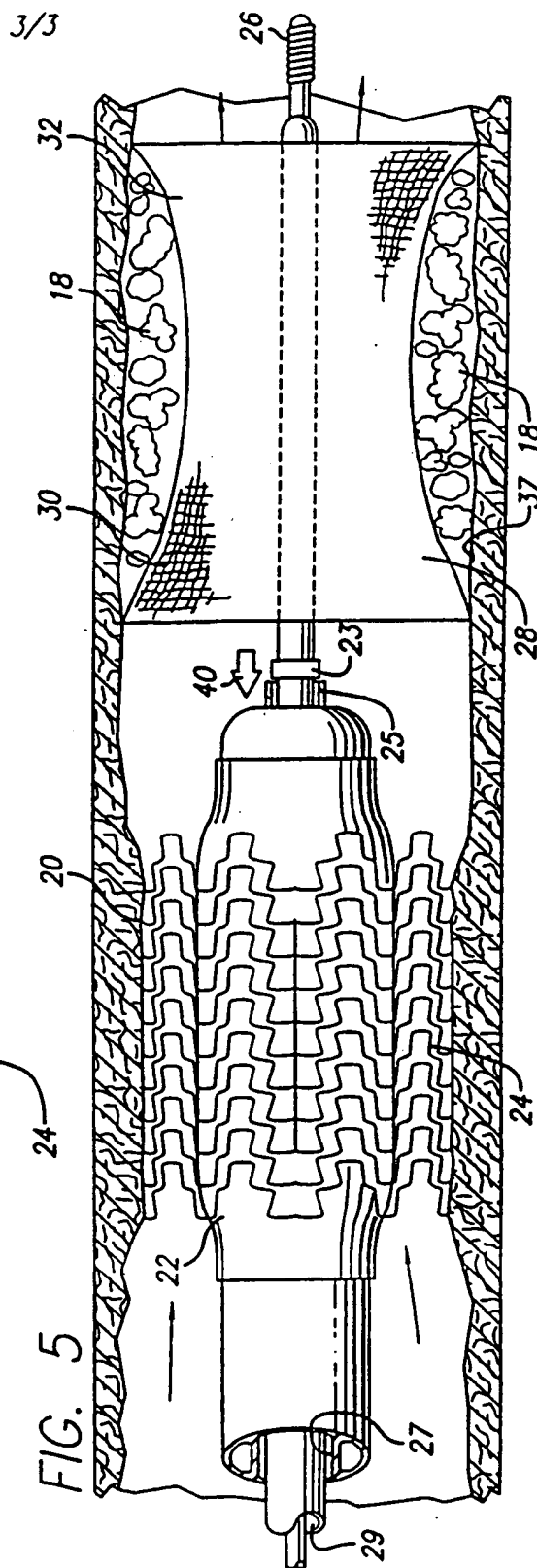


FIG. 5



International Application No
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According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A61F A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	<p>WO 99 16382 A (LEARY JAMES J ;CARDEON CORP (US); MACOVIAK JOHN A (US); SAMSON WIL) 8 April 1999 (1999-04-08) page 18, line 26 -page 20, line 27; figures</p>	1,5,9,11
A	<p>US 6 001 118 A (ADAMS DANIEL O ET AL) 14 December 1999 (1999-12-14) column 7, line 37 - line 65; figures</p>	1,5,9,11
A	<p>US 5 733 294 A (FORBER SIMON JOHN ET AL) 31 March 1998 (1998-03-31) abstract; figures</p>	1,5,9,11
A	<p>US 5 192 286 A (PHAN CU N ET AL) 9 March 1993 (1993-03-09) claim 1; figures</p>	1,5,9,11

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X Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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